the first Pacific record for this genus, but, insofar as I have been able to determine, because there are only five other published cases of cyamids infesting the small, toothed cetaceans commonly referred to as dolphins and porpoises. In four of these cases the cyamid involved was *Isocyamus delphinii* (Guérin-Meneville) and in three instances the hosts were unidentified dolphins (Guérin-Meneville, *Iconographie du règne animal*, II, pl. 28, fig. 5, 1836; Barnard, *Discovery Rpts.* 5:314, 1932). In one case the host was *Delphinus delphis* (L.) (Lütken, *K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk.* 10: 433, 1873). The other example is that of *Cyamus chelipes* Costa (*Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli, Ann.* 3: 82, pl. 4, fig. 2, 1863), which was taken from an unnamed dolphin. Although Costa's figures are schematic, it is obvious from them that his species belongs in the genus *Syncyamus*. It is impossible to tell from Costa's account whether *chelipes* is conspecific with the Gulf of Mexico and Panama Bay specimens.

It is evident that additional collections of cyamids from porpoises and dolphins are needed for basic taxonomic studies, and those who have the opportunity to make such collections can greatly aid in filling in the gaps in our knowledge of these interesting amphipods.—*Thomas E. Bowman, Division of Marine Invertebrates, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Brighamia citrina (C. N. Forbes & Lydgate) St. John, comb. nov.

B. insignis Gray forma *citrina* C. N. Forbes & Lydgate, B. P. Bishop Mus., Occas. Papers 6 (4): 11(203), 1917. This plant in the Lobeliaceae, known only from the Haupu Range, Kauai, differs constantly from the only other species, *B. insignis*, by having the corollas lemon yellow, the calyx lobes 0.8–1 mm. long, and the seeds conspicuously papillose. It is judged to be worthy of specific rank.—*Harold St. John, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.*